

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

THOMAS GREEN, individually and on behalf of  
all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

PUBLISHERS CLEARING HOUSE, INC.,

Defendant.

Case No. 21-cv-6683

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

(JURY TRIAL DEMANDED)

Plaintiff Thomas Green, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, by and through his attorneys, makes the following allegations pursuant to the investigation of his counsel and based upon information and belief, except as to allegations specifically pertaining to himself and his counsel, which are based on personal knowledge.

**INTRODUCTION**

1. Unsatisfied with traditional marketing and sales revenue alone, Defendant Publishers Clearing House, Inc. (“PCH”) sold, rented, and continues to sell and rent, mailing lists containing Plaintiff’s and all of its other customers’ names and addresses (as well as gender, and information pertaining to their purchase of products from PCH (hereinafter, “Personal Identifying Transactional Data”)) on the open market to data miners, data aggregators, data appenders, data cooperatives, list brokers, aggressive marketing companies, and various other parties interested in purchasing them. Prior to monetizing Plaintiff’s and its other customers’ Personal Identifying Transaction Data in this way, PCH did not ask for much less obtain consent from any of these individuals.

2. Documented evidence confirms these facts. For example, PCH, either directly or through one or more intermediaries acting on its behalf and at its direction (including through NextMark and/or one or more “list manager” and/or “list broker”), and during the time periods

relevant to this action, sold and rented to various parties the mailing list titled “Publishers Clearing House Merchandise Buyers Mailing List,” which contains the names, addresses, and other Personal Identifying Transactional Data of all individuals who purchased products from PCH (including the types of products purchased), including Plaintiff and each member of the Class, at a base price of “\$100.00/M [per thousand],” (*i.e.*, 10.0 cents apiece), as shown in pertinent part in the screenshot below from list broker NextMark, Inc.’s website:

Publishers Clearing House Merchandise Buyers Mailing List			
Publishers Clearing House offers promotionally responsive and credit-worthy buyers of quality merchandise at affordable prices.			
<a href="#">Get Count</a> <a href="#">Get Pricing</a> <a href="#">Get More Information</a>			
SEGMENTS		COUNTS THROUGH 09/30/2021	POPULARITY: ***** 100
3,326,639 TOTAL UNIVERSE / BASE RATE		\$100.00/M	MARKET: CONSUMER
650,000 AVG. MONTHLY HOTLINE BUYERS		+ \$15.00/M	CHANNELS: <input type="checkbox"/>
1,288,274 QUARTERLY HOTLINE BUYERS		+ \$10.00/M	SOURCE: DIRECT MAIL SOLD
40,000 MONTHLY CHANGE OF ADDRESS		+ \$15.00/M	PRIVACY: UNKNOWN
DESCRIPTION		DMA?: YES - MEMBER	
Publishers Clearing House offers promotionally responsive and credit-worthy buyers of quality merchandise at affordable prices. They are buyers of books, music, videos, collectibles, audio, jewelry, horticultural items, books, videos and more. These buyers are generated from PCH's sweepstakes mailings and are ideal prospects for general merchandise; publishing; fundraising; credit card; home and garden; children; music and book clubs; health; beauty; sports; travel; inspirational; gifts; and collectible offers.		STATUS: PREFERRED PROVIDER	
		GEO: USA	
		GENDER: 70% FEMALE 30% MALE	
		SELECTS	
PROFILE/DEMOGRAPHICS:		DOLLAR AMOUNT	
Buyers of a wide variety of general merchandise.		KEYING	
100% direct mail sweepstakes generated!		MULTI-BUYERS/NEW TO	
Selectable by New to file, Multibuyers, COA's, Paid and Dollar Amount (\$0-\$20; \$20+; \$30+; \$40+).		FILE	
Selectable by Product Category:		OVER \$20	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Book/Video/Music</li> <li>• Children's</li> <li>• Collectibles</li> </ul>		PAID	
		PRODUCT CATEGORY	
		QUARTERLY HOTLINE	
		RUNNING CHARGES	
		STATE/SCF/GENDER	
		ZIP	
		ZIP +4	
		ADDRESSING	
		KEY CODING	
		SECURE FTP	
		RELATED LISTS	
		<input type="checkbox"/> I-BEHAVIOR DATABASE	
		<input type="checkbox"/> PROFILE AMERICA POSTAL AND EMAIL MASTERFILE	
		<input type="checkbox"/> SEMPRIS PROVEN PROGRAMS MASTERFILE	
		<input type="checkbox"/> CAROL WRIGHT GIFTS CATALOG BUYERS	
		<input type="checkbox"/> PARALYZED VETERANS OF AMERICA PREMIUM DONOR MASTERFILE	
		<input type="checkbox"/> AMERIMARK ENHANCED MASTERFILE	
		<input type="checkbox"/> ALLIANT DIRECT AUDIENCES - MASTERFILE	
		<input type="checkbox"/> AMERILINK CONSUMER DATABASE	
		TELEBRANDS HOUSE WARES AND	

See **Exhibit A** hereto.

3. California’s right of publicity statute clearly prohibits what PCH has done. *See* Cal. Civ. Code §3344, *et seq.* (the “CRPL”). Generally speaking, the CRPL prohibits using a person’s name or likeness on or in connection with a product, good, piece of merchandise, or a service

without the person's prior consent. PCH directly violated the CRPL by selling and renting, on the open market to any member of the public interested in purchasing, mailing lists that contained Plaintiff's and all of its other customers' names, addresses, and other Personal Identifying Transactional Data.

4. PCH's practices of monetizing its customers' names and likenesses for commercial purposes without their consent is not only unlawful, but also dangerous because it allows any member of the public willing to purchase or rent this data to target particular customers, including vulnerable members of society, using their identities, interests and other demographic data. For example, anyone could buy or rent a list that contains the names, addresses, and other Personal Identifying Transactional Data of all women in California who purchased over \$20 worth of children's books from PCH in the past three months. Such a list is available for sale or rental on the open market for approximately \$140.00 per thousand customers listed.

5. So while PCH profits handsomely from the use of its customers' names, likenesses, and other personal identifying attributes in this way, it does so at the expense of its customers' statutory rights of publicity. Accordingly, Plaintiff brings this Class Action Complaint against PCH for its plainly unlawful use of its customers' names and likenesses in reckless disregard of their statutorily protected rights under the CRPL.

### **PARTIES**

6. Plaintiff is, and at all times relevant to this action has been, a living, natural person and a domiciled resident and citizen of California. During the time period relevant to this action, Plaintiff purchased products from PCH while residing in, being a citizen of, and being physically present in California.

7. Defendant Publishers Clearing House, Inc. is a New York corporation that maintains its headquarters and principal place of business in Jericho, New York. PCH is a direct

marketing company that markets merchandise and magazine subscriptions with sweepstakes and prize-based games.

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

8. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this civil action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1332(d) because there are more than 100 class members and the aggregate amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest, fees, and costs, and at least one Class member is a citizen of a state different from PCH.

9. The Court has personal jurisdiction over PCH because PCH maintains its corporate headquarters and principal place of business in Jericho, New York.

10. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391 because PCH is subject to personal jurisdiction in this judicial District, because PCH resides in this judicial District, and because a substantial part of the events giving rise to Plaintiff's claims took place within this judicial District.

### **THE CRPL**

11. The CRPL prohibits any person from, *inter alia*, using “an individual’s name . . . or likeness, in any manner, on or in products, merchandise, or goods.” Cal. Civ. Code §3344(a). Specifically, Section (a) of the CRPL states, in pertinent part:

Any person who knowingly uses another’s name, voice, signature, photograph, or likeness, in any manner, on or in products, merchandise, or goods, or for purposes of advertising or selling, or soliciting purchases of, products, merchandise, goods or services, without such person’s prior consent, or, in the case of a minor, the prior consent of his parent or legal guardian, shall be liable for any damages sustained by the person or persons injured as a result thereof.

*Id.*

12. Notably, Cal. Civ. Code §3344 was amended in 1984 to include the phrase (appearing in the statutory text quoted above) “on or in products, merchandise, or goods” as an

additional way in which an unauthorized use of a person's name or likeness violates the statute. *See* Stats.1984, ch. 1704, §2, p. 6172. In making this amendment, the California legislature sought to prohibit the use of a person's name on or in a product, good, or piece of merchandise, rather than simply in an advertisement for another product or service. *Comedy III Prods., Inc. v. Gary Saderup, Inc.*, 21 P.3d 797, 801-02 (Cal. 2001).

13. "In any action brought under [the CRPL], the person who violated the section shall be liable to the injured party or parties in an amount equal to the greater of seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$750) or the actual damages suffered by him or her as a result of the unauthorized use, and any profits from the unauthorized use that are attributable to the use and are not taken into account in computing the actual damages." Cal. Civ. Code §3344(a).

**PCH DIRECTLY VIOLATES THE CRPL**

14. PCH maintains a vast digital database comprised of its customers' information, including their names, addresses, likenesses, and various other forms of personal identifying information, including highly sensitive Personal Identifying Transactional Data.

15. PCH, either directly or through one or more intermediaries acting on its behalf and at its direction (including through NextMark and/or one or more "list manager" and/or "list broker"), sold and rented during the relevant time period, and continues to sell and rent to this day, lists on or in which all of its customers' names, addresses, and other Personal Identifying Transactional Data appear. PCH has sold and rented (and continues to sell and rent) these lists on the open market to data miners, aggregators, appenders, and cooperatives, aggressive marketing companies, and others willing to pay for them.

16. As a result of PCH's data compiling and sales practices, any member of the public can purchase or rent customer mailing lists from PCH on or in which Plaintiff's and the other Class members' names, addresses, and other Personal Identifying Transactional Data appear. PCH's

practices of selling and renting these mailing lists puts consumers, especially the more vulnerable members of society, at risk of serious harm from scammers.

17. PCH does not seek its customers' prior consent (written or otherwise) to any of these practices, and its customers remain unaware that their names, addresses, and other Personal Identifying Transactional Data (as well as various other categories of sensitive personal identifying information) are used by PCH on or in the mailing lists that the company has sold and rented (and continues to sell and rent) on the open market to any member of the public interested in purchasing them.

18. PCH uniformly fails to obtain consent from — or even provide effective notice to — its customers before engaging in the practices described herein.

19. By and through these actions, PCH has used Plaintiff's and all of its other California customers' names and likenesses, which have commercial value, on or in, or in connection with products, merchandise, goods, or services, or the sale or rental of such things, in direct violation of the CRPL.

20. Plaintiff suffered mental anguish as a result of PCH's practices of selling mailing lists containing his name and likeness, as well as his address and other Personally Identifying Transactional Data, on the open market and without his consent. Upon learning that his name, likeness, and other personal details were being trafficked by PCH on the open market for its own financial gain, resulting in, *inter alia*, disclosures of his purchasing habits and the proliferation of other highly sensitive and intimate personal details about him to anyone interested in purchasing its lists (including aggressive advertisers, marketing companies, possible scammers, and other parties), Plaintiff became worried, frustrated, and concerned, disturbing his peace of mind in a

meaningful way – just as would occur to any reasonable person (including members of the Class) under the same or similar circumstances.

### **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

21. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained above as if fully set forth herein.

22. Plaintiff seeks to represent a class comprised of, and defined as:

All California residents who, at any point in the relevant statutory period, had their names appear on or in a mailing list sold, rented or offered for sale or rental, by PCH (the “Class”).

23. Members of the Class are so numerous that their individual joinder herein is impracticable. On information and belief, the members of the Class number in the millions. The precise number of Class members and their identities are unknown to Plaintiff at this time but may be determined through discovery. Class members may be notified of the pendency of this action by mail and/or publication through the records of PCH.

24. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Class and predominate over questions affecting only individual Class members. Legal and factual questions common to the Class include, but are not limited to: (a) whether the mailing lists that PCH sells are “products, merchandise, or goods” within the meaning of the CRPL; (b) whether PCH used Plaintiff’s and the Class members’ “names” or “likenesses” “on or in” such mailing lists; (c) whether PCH obtained consent prior to using Plaintiff’s and the Class members’ “names” or “likenesses” “on or in” such mailing lists; (d) whether PCH’s practices of selling or renting such mailing lists violated the CRPL; and (e) the appropriate amount of damages to which Plaintiff and the Class members are entitled as a result of PCH’s violations of the CRPL.

25. The claims of the named Plaintiff are typical of the claims of the other members of the Class in that the named Plaintiff and the members of the Class were injured and sustained

damages by PCH's uniform wrongful conduct, based upon PCH's practices of using Plaintiff's and Class members' names, likenesses, and other personal identifying attributes on or in connection with the mailing lists it sold and rented (and its sales and rentals of such lists) to third parties on the open market.

26. Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the Class because none of Plaintiff's interests conflict with the interests of the other members of the Class, he has retained competent counsel experienced in prosecuting class actions, and he intends to prosecute this action vigorously. The interests of the members of the Class will be fairly and adequately protected by Plaintiff and his counsel.

27. The class mechanism is superior to other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of the claims of Class members. Each individual Class member may lack the resources to undergo the burden and expense of individual prosecution of the complex and extensive litigation necessary to establish PCH's liability. Individualized litigation increases the delay and expense to all parties and multiplies the burden on the judicial system presented by the complex legal and factual issues of this case. Individualized litigation also presents a potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments. In contrast, the class action device presents far fewer management difficulties and provides the benefits of single adjudication, economy of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court on the issue of PCH's liability. Class treatment of the liability issues will ensure that all claims and claimants are before this Court for consistent adjudication of such issues.

**CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

**Violation of California Right of Publicity Law, Cal. Civ. Code §3344, *et seq.*  
(By Plaintiff Individually and on Behalf of the Class)**

28. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates herein the allegations in paragraphs 1-27 above.



29. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of members of the above-defined Class against PCH.

30. Plaintiff is a natural person and therefore a “person” within the meaning of the CRPL. *See* Cal. Civ. Code §3344(a).

31. PCH is a corporation and thus a “person” within the meaning of the CRPL. *See id.*

32. Plaintiff, while residing in California, purchased products from PCH. Each member of the Class likewise resides in California and purchased products from PCH.

33. At no time before or at the time Plaintiff purchased products from PCH did PCH notify Plaintiff that it would use his name or likeness “on or in products, merchandise, or goods” by selling and renting mailing lists on or in which PCH used his name, address, and other Personal Identifying Transactional Data, as well as myriad other categories of personal and demographic information. *See* Cal. Civ. Code §3344(a). Plaintiff has never consented to PCH using his name or likeness “on or in products, merchandise, or goods” in this way. *See id.*

34. PCH likewise failed to notify any of its other customers, including the members of the Class, that it would use their names or likenesses “on or in products, merchandise, or goods” by selling and renting mailing lists on or in which their names, addresses, and other Personally Identifying Transactional Data, as well as myriad other categories of personal and demographic information, all appeared. *See id.* And none of the members of the Class has consented to PCH using their name or likeness “on or in products, merchandise, or goods” in this way. *See id.*

35. After Plaintiff purchased products from PCH, and during the relevant statutory period, PCH, either directly or through one or more intermediary acting on its behalf and at its direction (including through NextMark and/or one or more “list manager” and/or “list broker”), knowingly sold mailing lists containing Plaintiff’s name and likeness (among other identifying

and highly sensitive Personal Identifying Transactional Data, which, *inter alia*, identified him as an individual who had purchased products from PCH) to various third parties, including to data aggregators, data appenders, data cooperatives, and others, without first obtaining Plaintiff's consent or even giving him prior notice of its use of his name and likeness in this way. Likewise, during the statutory period relevant to this action, PCH knowingly sold (or rented) mailing lists containing the names and likenesses of the members of the Class (among other identifying and highly sensitive Personal Identifying Transactional Data) to various third parties, including to data aggregators, data appenders, data cooperatives, and others, without first obtaining consent to these practices from, or even providing prior notice to, any of these individuals.

36. The mailing lists that PCH knowingly sold and continues to sell, on the open market to anyone interested in purchasing them, constitute "products, merchandise, or goods" within the meaning of the CRPL. *See* Cal. Civ. Code §3344(a).

37. PCH knowingly used and continues to "use[]" Plaintiff's and the other Class members' names and likenesses "on or in" such mailing lists. *See id.*

38. Significant commercial value exists in the aspects of Plaintiff's and the Class members' names and likenesses that PCH used and continues to use on or in its mailing lists.

39. PCH's unauthorized use of Plaintiff's and the Class members' names and likenesses on its mailing lists, as alleged herein, did not constitute "use[s] of . . . name[s] . . . or likeness[es] in connection with any news, public affairs, or sports broadcast or account, or any political campaign." Cal. Civ. Code §3344(d).

40. By and through these actions, PCH, either directly or through one or more intermediary acting on its behalf and at its direction (including through NextMark and/or one or more "list manager" and/or "list broker"), knowingly "use[d] another's name . . . or likeness . . .

on or in products, merchandise, or goods,” without such person[s’] prior consent,” in direct violation of the CRPL. *See* Cal. Civ. Code §3344(a).

41. PCH knowingly used Plaintiff’s and the other Class members’ names and likenesses on its mailing lists without prior consent in violation of the CRPL. During the time period relevant to this action, PCH, either directly or through one or more intermediary acting on its behalf and at its direction (including through NextMark and/or one or more “list manager” and/or “list broker”), directed and oversaw the compilation and assembly of the subject mailing lists from its customer database, the advertising of such mailing lists on the open market, and the actual sales of such mailing lists to various third parties. PCH reaped significant monetary profits through its sales of mailing lists on or in which Plaintiff’s and the other Class members’ names and likenesses appeared.

42. Plaintiff and the members of the Class have been injured, in California, from the violations of their rights of publicity that they suffered as a result of PCH’s nonconsensual use of their names and likenesses in the manner described herein.

43. On behalf of himself and the Class, Plaintiff seeks: (1) \$750.00 in statutory liquidated damages or actual damages, whichever is greater, as well as any profits from PCH’s unauthorized uses of his and the Class members’ names and likenesses that are attributable to such uses and are not taken into account in computing any actual damages, for himself and each Class member pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code §3344(a); (2) an award of punitive damages pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code §3344(a); (3) a declaration that PCH’s conduct described herein violates Cal. Civ. Code §3344(a); (4) an injunction prohibiting PCH from further using Plaintiff’s and the Class members’ names or likenesses on or in the mailing lists that it sells, and requiring PCH to obtain prior consent

from persons in California prior to doing so in the future; and (5) costs and reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code §3344(a).

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, seeks a judgment against Defendant Publishers Clearing House, Inc. as follows:

A. For an order certifying the Class under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and naming Plaintiff as representative of the Class and Plaintiff's attorneys as Class Counsel to represent the Class;

B. For a declaration that PCH's conduct described herein violates the CRPL;

C. For an order finding in favor of Plaintiff and the Class on all counts asserted herein;

D. For an injunction prohibiting PCH from further using Plaintiff's name or likeness or the names or likenesses of the members of the Class on or in the mailing lists that it sells, as described above, and requiring PCH to obtain prior consent from its California customers prior to doing so in the future;

E. For an award of \$750.00 in statutory liquidated damages or actual damages, whichever is greater, as well as any profits from PCH's unauthorized uses of Plaintiff's and the Class members' names and likenesses that are attributable to such uses and are not taken into account in computing any actual damages, to Plaintiff and each Class member pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code §3344(a);

F. For an award of punitive damages to Plaintiff and the Class members pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code §3344(a);

G. For an order awarding counsel for the Plaintiff and the Class their reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses and costs of suit pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code §3344(a); and

H. For prejudgment interest on all amounts awarded.

**JURY DEMAND**

Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and members of the Class, demands a trial by jury on all causes of action and issues so triable.

Dated: December 1, 2021

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*\* Pro Hac Vice Application Forthcoming*

*Counsel for Plaintiff and the Putative Class*